

VIRGINIA

With the Freshest ADVICES,

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON and



GAZETTE.

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — SUT. in TIB. S. 28

WM. HUNTER, at the Post Office.

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To Messrs. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

JULY 19, 1775.

IN vindication of my own character, and in justice to Mr. Norton and Captain Robertson, I must beg you will publish the inclosed in your paper, that the public may be convinced how little regard ought to be paid to the reports of John Parsons and his apprentices.

I am your very humble servant,

GEORGE LORIMER.



WHILE John Parsons was delivering me a vessel at Urbanna (my own property, and not James Mills and company's, as he sets forth in his advertisement) Captain Robertson arrived from London. By invitation, I dined on board his ship, with some Ladies and Gentlemen, when he obligingly spared me a pair of pistols and a cuttace de chaffe, which he had brought for his own use, and not for sale. I bought no other goods of him;

indeed, I verily believe he had not a shilling's worth aboard, for I never saw such a clear ship. I never corresponded with Mr. Norton, or received goods from that house; nor did ever James Mills and company correspond with, or receive goods from those Gentlemen; nor had they any goods by that ship, or by any other from Britain since last November. While Capt. Robertson lay at Urbanna, Capt. Massenbourg, a trader from Norfolk to this river, came up late one evening, with passengers, whose trunks were landed here, as well as some Muscovado sugar for James Mills and company, and two casks of wine and sugar for Mr. Bennet Brown; which last goods were landed late in the night (as Capt. Massenbourg would not wait till the morning, the wind being fair) and deposited in one of the warehouses of James Mills and company, by Capt. William Boyce, who had the keys thereof. This was what gave occasion to the report which Parsons and his apprentices have so industriously propagated. The above I am ready to swear to whenever called upon.

GEORGE LORIMER.

It may be necessary to observe, that it must have been the apparition of one of the company which Parsons saw on the bank: I was seven miles from Urbanna, Mr. Mills spent the evening at Mr. Gregory's, with company, and Mr. Coby was in Gloucester.

MIDDLESEX, July 19, 1775.

HAVING received a letter from a member of the committee of this county, dated, I believe, the 29th of May last, informing me that one Parsons, a ship-builder, then at Urbanna, had reported, that goods to a considerable amount had been landed at Urbanna, on Thursday the 25th of the aforesaid month, and put into the store of Messrs. James Mills and company; and being desired to call a committee to inquire into the truth of the report, I immediately repaired to Urbanna, and summoned the above-said Parsons to appear before the committee, to make good the report he had propagated; but he absolutely refused to attend the meeting of the committee, yet, nevertheless, was willing and very much insited on making oath before a magistrate, that he was not the author of such report; and, moreover, that he had never seen any goods landed and put into Mr. Mills's store, or any other person's whatever, contrary to the association of the Continental Congress. Upon which I told him, that in all probability his deposition would not satisfy the committee; that his personal appearance was necessary, and if he failed to appear, the committee would be obliged to hold him forth to the public as a propagator of falsehoods. On the 6th of June the committee met, and the said Parsons not appearing before them, they, after the strictest inquiry, and by the testimony of Capt. Bayce (being first sworn) who had the keys of the warehouse belonging to the company that very night on which the said Parsons had said the goods were landed; I say, it appearing fully, to the satisfaction of the committee, that no goods for, or belonging to the company, had been landed and put into their warehouse or store, from Capt. Robertson's ship, the committee thought it their duty to advertise the public, that the report, so maliciously propagated, was FALSE and GROUNDLESS. — To what I have above asserted I am ready to make oath, whenever called upon for that purpose.

SAMUEL KLUG.

I REPEATEDLY heard John Parsons, ship-builder in Gloucester, say, that he saw upwards of one thousand pounds worth of goods landed and put into one of Messrs. James Mills and company's warehouses; likewise, that said goods came from on board the ship London, Capt. Moses Robertson. A few days afterwards, the Rev. Samuel Klug summoned the said John Parsons to appear before the committee of this county; but he absolutely refused to attend, swearing he never saw one farthing's worth of goods landed; he also said, if it would be satisfactory to the committee, he would willingly go before any magistrate, and make oath that he was not the propagator of such a report. — To the above I am ready to make oath whenever required.

ROBERT BROWN.

THE above-named John Parsons told me he was determined not to appear before the committee, but if he thought it would be satisfactory to go before a magistrate in his own county (meaning Gloucester) and take his oath, that he never saw any goods landed, he would do it willingly, and send it up. — This I am ready to swear to.

JAMES ROSS.

I HEARD that John Parsons, ship-builder in Gloucester, should say, there was a large quantity of goods landed at Urbanna, for Messrs. Mills and company: I taxed him about it the night

before he left Urbanna; he denied to me he ever had said said such a thing, and said he had, or would, go before Dr. Spratt to make oath of the same, as he was summoned by the Rev. Samuel Klug to appear before the committee, and asked me if that would not be sufficient to the said committee. I told him he ought to appear in person. I was on board Capt. Robertson's ship, who told me he was afraid of bringing even common necessities for himself, for fear he should give offence. — I am at any time ready to make oath to this.

HUGH WALKER.

THIS is to certify, all whom it may concern, that Captain Moses Robertson, of the ship London, from London, entered at port Rappahannock, the 24th of May last, with ballast only. Given under my hand, the 19th day of July, 1775.

ZACH: SHACKELFORD, D. Naval Officer.

At a meeting of the COMMITTEE for the county of PRINCE EDWARD, at the courthouse, June 19, 1775:

PRESENT, Col. JOHN NASH, junior, Chairman for the day; John Morton, Robert Lawson, William Booker, Francis Watkins, Obediah Woodson, Thomas Flournoy, James Allen, senior, and Thomas Watkins, committee-men.

THE committee taking under their consideration his Excellency Lord Dunmore's conduct, in the removal of the powder from the public magazine in the city of Williamsburg, after the most mature deliberation, came to the following resolutions.

I. That, for ourselves and our constituents, we do hereby publicly avow our unfeigned attachment, and affectionate loyalty, to the sacred person of our most gracious King, George III. and that we ardently pray for nothing more than a speedy pacification between Great Britain and her American colonies, upon permanent, constitutional, and generous principles, as the only probable means of preserving to us our inherent, legal, and just rights and privileges; rights and privileges which his Majesty's subjects of Great Britain have ever laid claim to, and have received the ample enjoyment of; and, deprived of which inestimable blessings, the Americans must, of necessity, cease to be a free, happy, and flourishing people.

II. Under these sentiments, and when exerting every human effort to effect a reconciliation between us and the parent State upon the grounds aforesaid, we can but lament, that his Excellency Lord Dunmore, as representative of our Sovereign here, whose duty it was to have given a fair and impartial state, to the Ministry, of the people committed to his care and government, should, on the contrary, delight, by disingenuous, illiberal, and vitiously subtle representations, to keep up the unhappy ferment between us and them. The truth of which charge against his Lordship appears but too clearly in his letter to the Earl of Dartmouth, of the 24th of December last, as published in the different gazettes on this continent; the authenticity of which said letter his Lordship (as far as we know) has never, as yet, thought proper to disavow.

III. That his Lordship's conduct in the removal of the powder from the public magazine, in the city of Williamsburg, under the covert of the night, in the manner it appears to have been done, at that critical juncture of affairs, was as despotic, cruel, and unwarrantable, as his verbal answer to the address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Williamsburg, was unmanly, evasive, and affrontive; and that, in conjunction with some other parts of his conduct, it was a clear declaration of his inimical and hostile designs against this country; and thereby he has forfeited all claim to the further confidence and respect of the good people thereof.

IV. We, therefore, under the above circumstances, and having before us the proceedings of Capt. Patrick Henry, do approve of the same, and unanimously vote him, and the volunteers under his command, our cordial thanks, for their firm, prudent, and spirited conduct, in obtaining an equivalent for the powder, so unjustly removed out of the public magazine.

Ordered, that the clerk do transmit a copy herof to Messrs. Dixon and Hunter, and entreat them to publish the same in their gazette.

BEN: LAWSON, Clk. Com.

REMAINDER of the RULES and ARTICLES begun in our last, for the better government of the TROOPS raised, or to be raised, and kept in pay by and at the joint expense of the twelve united ENGLISH colonies in NORTH AMERICA.

In GENERAL CONGRESS of the united colonies, held at PHILADELPHIA, on the 10th day of May, 1775.

IX. WHATSOEVER officer or soldier shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

X. All officers, of what condition soever, shall have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop, or company; and either order officers to be arrested, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers to be confined and imprisoned, till their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whoever shall refuse to obey such officer (though of an inferior rank) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

XI. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, nor shall presume to send a challenge to any person to fight a duel: And whoever shall knowingly and willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, or shall second, promote, or carry any challenge, shall be deemed as a principal: And whatsoever officer or soldier shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge shall also be con-

sidered as a challenger: And all such offenders, in any of these or such like cases, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

XII. Every officer commanding in quarters, or on a march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his power, redress all such abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command: If, upon any complaint made to him, of officers or soldiers beating, or otherwise ill treating any person, or of committing any kind of riot, to the disquieting of the inhabitants of this continent, he, the said commander, who shall refuse or omit to see justice done on the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as the offenders wages shall enable him or them, shall, upon due proof thereof, be punished as ordered by a general court martial, in such manner as if he himself had committed the crimes or disorders complained of.

XIII. If any officer should think himself to be wronged by his Colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application made to him, be refused to be redressed, he may complain to the General or commander in chief of the continental forces, in order to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into said complaint, and see that justice be done.

XIV. If any inferior officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his Captain, or other officer commanding the troop or company to which he belongs, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court martial, for the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court martial either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court martial; but if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear to be vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing shall be punished at the discretion of the general court martial.

XV. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be convicted, at a regimental court martial, of having sold, or designedly, or through neglect, wasted the ammunition, arms, or provisions, or other military stores, delivered out to him, to be employed in the service of this continent, shall, if an officer, be reduced to a private sentinel; and if a private soldier, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by a regimental court martial.

XVI. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him or them by the sentence of a regimental court martial.

XVII. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, or camp, without leave from the commanding officer of the regiment, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by order of a regimental court martial.

XVIII. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters, or tent, at the beating of the retreat; in default of which he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by order of the commanding officer.

XIX. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall fail of repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade or exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness, or some other evident necessity; or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, or from his guard, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a regimental court martial.

XX. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, under arms, shall be cashiered for it; any non-commissioned officer, or soldier, so offending, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a regimental court martial.

XXI. Whatsoever sentinel shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

XXII. Any person belonging to the continental army, who by discharging of fire-arms, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms, in camp or quarters, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

XXIII. Any officer or soldier who shall, without urgent necessity, or without leave of his superior officer, quit his platoon or division, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a regimental court martial.

XXIV. No officer or soldier shall do violence, or offer any insult, or abuse, to any person who shall bring provisions, or other necessities, to the camp or quarters of the continental army; any officer or soldier so offending, shall, upon complaint being made to the commanding officer, suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by a regimental court martial.

XXV. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge, or shall speak words inducing others to do the like, in time of an engagement, shall suffer death immediately.

XXVI. Any person belonging to the continental army, who shall make known the watch-word to any person who is not entitled to receive it, according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole, or watch-word different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

XXVII. Whosoever, belonging to the continental army, shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbour or protect an enemy, shall suffer such punishment as by a general court martial shall be ordered.

XXVIII. Whosoever, belonging to the continental army, shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or of giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer such punishment as by a general court martial shall be ordered.

XXVIII. Whoever, belonging to the continental army, shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or of giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer such punishment as by a general court-martial shall be ordered.

XXIX. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, or provisions, shall be secured for the use of the united colonies.

XXX. If any officer or soldier shall leave his post or colours, in time of an engagement, to go in search of plunder, he shall, upon being convicted thereof before a general court-martial, suffer such punishment as by said court-martial shall be ordered.

XXXI. If any commander of any post, entrenchment, or fortification, shall be compelled, by the officers or soldiers under his command, to give up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officer, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a general court-martial.

XXXII. All sutlers and retailers to a camp, and all persons whatsoever, serving with the continental army in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to the articles, rules, and regulations of the continental army.

XXXIII. No general court-martial shall consist of a less number than thirteen, none of which shall be under the degree of a commissioned officer, and the President shall be a field officer: And the President of each and every court-martial, whether general or regimental, shall have power to administer an oath to every witness, in order to the trial of offenders; and the members of all courts-martial shall be duly sworn by the President, and the next in rank on the court-martial shall administer the oath to the President.

XXXIV. The members, both of general and regimental courts-martial, shall, when belonging to different corps, take the same rank which they hold in the army; but when courts-martial shall be composed of officers of one corps, they shall take their ranks according to their commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

XXXV. All the members of a court-martial are to behave with calmness, decency, and impartiality; and in giving of their votes, are to begin with the youngest or lowest in commission.

XXXVI. No field officer shall be tried by any person under the degree of a Captain; nor shall any proceedings or trials be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning, and three in the afternoon, except in cases which require an immediate example.

XXXVII. The commissioned officers of every regiment may, by the appointment of their Colonel or commanding officer, hold regimental courts-martial for the inquiring into such disputes or criminal matters as may come before them, and for the inflicting corporal punishments for small offences, and shall give judgment by the majority of voices; but no sentence shall be executed till the commanding officer (not being a member of the court-martial) shall have confirmed the same.

XXXVIII. No regimental court-martial shall consist of less than five officers, excepting in cases where that number cannot be conveniently assembled, when three may be sufficient; who are likewise to determine upon the sentence by the majority of voices; which sentence is to be confirmed by the commanding officer, not being a member of the court-martial.

XXXIX. Every officer, commanding in any fort, castle, or barracks, or elsewhere, where the corps under his command consists of detachments from different regiments, or of independent companies, may assemble courts-martial for the trial of offenders in the same manner as if they were regimental, whose sentence is not to be executed till it shall be confirmed by the said commanding officer.

XL. No person whatsoever shall use menacing words, signs, or gestures in the presence of a court-martial then sitting, or shall cause any disorder or riot, so as to disturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court-martial.

XLI. To the end that offenders may be brought to justice, whenever any officer or soldier shall commit a crime deserving punishment, he shall by his commanding officer, if an officer, be put in arrest; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, be imprisoned till he shall be either tried by a court-martial, or shall be lawfully discharged by proper authority.

XLII. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest, or imprisonment, shall continue in his confinement more than eight days, or till such time as a court-martial can be conveniently assembled.

XLIII. No officer commanding a guard, or provost-marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge, by an officer belonging to the continental forces; which officer shall at the same time deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

XLIV. No officer commanding a guard, or provost-marshal, shall presume to release any prisoner committed to his charge, without proper authority for so doing; nor shall he suffer any prisoner to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it by the sentence of a general court-martial.

XLV. Every officer or provost-marshal, to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, is hereby required, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, to give in writing to the Colonel of the regiment to whom the prisoner belongs (where the prisoner is confined upon the guard belonging to the said regiment, and that his offence only relates to the neglect of duty in his own corps) or to the commander in chief, their names, their crimes, and the names of the officers who committed them, on the penalty of being punished for his disobedience or neglect at the discretion of a general court-martial.

XLVI. And if any officer under arrest shall leave his confinement before he is set at liberty by the officer who confined him, or by a superior power, he shall be cashiered for it.

XLVII. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be convicted before a general court-martial, of behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a Gentleman, shall be discharged from the service.

XLVIII. All officers, conductors, gunners, matrosses, drivers, or any other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire, in the service of the continental artillery, shall be governed by the aforesaid rules and articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the continental troops.

XLIX. For differences arising amongst themselves, or in matters relating solely to their own corps, the courts-martial may be composed of their own officers; but where a number sufficient of such officers cannot be assembled, or in matters wherein other corps are interested, the officers of artillery shall sit in courts-martial, with the officers of the other corps.

L. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects, which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.

LI. That no persons shall be sentenced by a court-martial to suffer death, except in the cases expressly mentioned in the foregoing articles; nor shall any punishment be inflicted at the discretion of a court-martial, other than degrading, cashiering, drumming out of the army, whipping not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, fine not exceeding two months pay of the offender, imprisonment not exceeding one month.

LII. The field officers of each and every regiment are to appoint some suitable persons belonging to such regiment to receive all such fines as may arise within the same, for any breach of any of the foregoing articles, and shall direct the same to be carefully

and properly applied to the relief of such sick, wounded, or necessitous soldiers, as belong to such regiment; and such person shall account with such officer for all fines received, and the application thereof.

LIII. All members sitting in courts-martial shall be sworn by the President of said courts, which President shall himself be sworn by the officer in said court next in rank: The oath to be administered previous to their proceeding to the trial of any offender, in form following, viz.

"You A. B. swear that you will well and truly try, and impartially determine, the cause of the prisoner now to be tried, according to the rules for regulating the continental army. So help you God."

LIV. All persons called to give evidence, in any case, before a court-martial, who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be punished for such refusal, at the discretion of such court-martial: The oath to be administered in the form following, viz.

"You swear the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

LV. Every officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, shall, upon notice given to him by the commissary of the musters, or from one of his deputies, assemble the regiment, troop, or company under his command, in the next convenient place for their being mustered.

LVI. Every Colonel, or other field officer, or officer commanding any corps to which there is no field officer, and actually residing with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time, as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; but no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall, by leave of his Captain, or inferior officer, commanding the troop or company (his field officer not being present) be absent above twenty days in six months, nor shall more than two private men be absent at the same time from their troop or company, excepting some extraordinary occasion shall require it, of which occasion the field officer present with, and commanding the regiment of independent corps, is to be judged.

LVII. At every muster the commanding officer of each regiment, troop, or company, then present, shall give to the commissary of musters certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence; which reasons, and the time of absence, shall be inserted in the muster rolls, opposite to the respective names of such absentees: The said certificates shall, together with the muster rolls, be by the said commissary transmitted to the General, and to this or any future Congress of the united Colonies or Committee appointed thereby, within twenty days next after such muster being taken; on failure whereof, the commissary so offending shall be discharged from the service.

LVIII. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court-martial of having signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officers, non-commissioned officers, or private soldier, shall be cashiered.

LIX. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow, the signing of the muster rolls, wherein such false muster is contained, shall, upon proof made thereof, by two witnesses, before a general court-martial, be cashiered, and moreover forfeit all such pay as may be due to him at the time of conviction for such offence.

LX. Any commissary who shall be convicted of having taken any gift or gratuity on the mustering any regiment, troop, or company, or on the signing the muster rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and forfeit his pay, as in the preceding article.

LXI. Any officer, who shall presume to muster any person as a soldier, who is at other times accustomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

LXII. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the commander in chief of the American forces, or to any his superior officer, authorized to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop, or company, or garrison, under his command, or of arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall, by a court-martial, be cashiered.

LXIII. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison, in the service aforesaid, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit to the commander in chief of said forces an exact return of the state of the regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison under his command, specifying the names of the officers not then residing at their posts, and the reason for, and time of their absence: Whoever shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted the sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime by the judgment of a general court-martial.

LXIV. No sutler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victual, or to keep their houses or shops open, for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveilles, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future sutling.

LXV. All officers commanding in the camp, or in any forts, barracks, or garrisons, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to furnish the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

LXVI. No officers commanding in any camp, garrisons, forts, or barracks, shall either themselves exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls, let out to sutlers, or shall connive at the like exactions in others, nor lay any duty or impositions upon, or be interested in the sale of such victuals, liquors, or other necessities of life, which are brought into the camp, garrison, fort, or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

LXVII. That the General, or commander in chief for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning, or mitigating any of the punishments ordered to be inflicted, for any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing articles; and every offender convicted as aforesaid, by any regimental court-martial, may be pardoned, or have his punishment mitigated by the Colonel or officer commanding the regiment.

LXVIII. When any commissioned officer shall happen to die, or be killed in the service of the united colonies, the Major of the regiment, or the officer doing the Major's duty in his absence, shall immediately secure all his effects, or equipage, then in camp or quarters; and shall, before the next regimental court-martial, make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the Secretary of the Congress, or Assembly of the province in which the corps is stationed, or shall happen to be at the time of the death of such officer; to the end, that his executors may, after payment of his debts in quarters, and interment, receive the overplus, if any be, to his or their use.

LXIX. When any non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, shall happen to die, or be killed in the service of the united colonies, the then commanding officer of the troop or company shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of whatever effects he dies possessed of, and transmit the same, as in the case above provided for, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to their respective representatives.

By ORDER of the CONGRESS,

PHILADELPHIA, }
JUNE 30, 1775.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

LONDON, May 26.

THIS day the House of Lords was prodigiously crowded, expecting that the Queen would have been present. A little before two o'clock the Lord Chancellor came, and the House went to prayers.

About two o'clock his Majesty was seated on the Throne, and having sent a message by Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to the House of Commons, desiring their attendance, the Speaker, with the House, came up, and, previous to the royal assent being given to any of the bills, the Speaker delivered himself to the following purport:

SIR,

"Your faithful Commons present to you three money bills: The first for raising money by loans, or exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1775; the second for establishing a lottery, and for paying off one million 3 per cent. annuities, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and the other, for appropriating the surpluses of the sinking fund for the service of the current year. These are all necessary grants, but they are yet very heavy, and are what nothing but the particular exigencies of the times could justify, in a time of profound peace. The unhappy differences in America have been the chief cause of this expense; and I trust, that when the people of America see, in a proper light, the conduct of this country, they will learn to pay proper obedience to the laws. If, on the contrary, they should persist in their resolutions, and if the sword must be drawn, your faithful Commons will do every thing in their power to maintain and support the supremacy of this legislature. A great part of the session has been taken up in determining complaints respecting controverted elections. I cannot but admire the wisdom of the last Parliament in enacting that law; neither can I withhold the praise justly due to the committees who have acted so much to the satisfaction of the public, and so fully in discharge of their own consciences. On the whole, Sir, I make no doubt but you will faithfully apply the money thus granted to the purposes for which it was appropriated."

His Majesty gave the royal assent to eight public and nine private bills, among which were the following:—The bill for redeeming one million of the capital stock of 3 per cent. annuities in the manner and terms therein mentioned, and for establishing a lottery.—The bill for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the present year.—The bill to explain and amend an act to establish a fund for defraying the administration of justice, and support of the civil government of Quebec.—The bill for the encouragement of the fisheries carried on from Great Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions in Europe.—The bill for giving a public reward to such person or persons as shall discover a northern passage from Europe to the west and southern ocean of America.—The bill to amend an act to enable the Speaker of the House of Commons to issue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to serve in Parliament, in the room of such members as shall die during the recess.—The bill for settling Buckingham House on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset House.—The bill to permit the free importation of raw goat skins into this kingdom.—The bill to enlarge the term of letters patent granted to William Clockworthy, for the sole use of a discovery of certain materials for the making of porcelain. Also several private bills.

The Earl of Chatham is said to be dangerously ill, at his seat at Hayes.

A squadron of men of war, completely manned, with six months provisions on board, are constantly to be kept at Spithead during the summer, to fail on the shortest notice, wherever occasion may require.

We hear that orders are sent down to Scotland for the officers to fill up their regiments to the full complement of men, as soon as possible.

A report prevails, that the King of Denmark is dangerously ill, some say dead.

Extra of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, May 17.

"Every sloop of war and small vessel at this port and Plymouth is now put into commission, and various services; but we have not yet received any particular orders for large ships, though war is talked of as strong here as in London."

A morning paper says: A letter just received from Copenhagen says, every thing in that city is in the greatest confusion; the Queen Dowager durst not appear in public, and the King, on account of the death of the Queen, is almost distracted. The populace, many of whom were the Queen's enemies when living, now say she was innocent, and that her death was occasioned by the false accusations brought against her by the Queen Dowager's party.

There are now living in the parish of St. Bees, Cumberland, two brothers, and three sisters, whose ages are 71, 83, 85, 85, and 87.

CAMBRIDGE, June 26.

NONE of the men who have been raised by this, and several other colonies, are, in future, to be distinguished as the troops of any particular colony, but as the forces of the united colonies of North America, into whose joint service they have been taken by the Continental Congress, and are to be paid and supported accordingly.

We hear from Exeter, New Hampshire, that a committee from the Congress sitting there waited on the province treasurer for what money he had by him belonging to the province, and received from him 1500l. which was safely conveyed to Exeter.

Last Monday night died of the wounds he received in the battle of the 17th ult. the amiable, the gallant Colonel Thomas Gardner, of this place.

The following is thought to contain a true account of the loss of the enemy, including those who died of their wounds; taken June 29th, 1775.

Return of the killed at Charestown the 17th of June, taken from an orderly sergeant in Boston.

Commission officers 92, serjeants 103, corporals 100, rank and file 753, total of killed 1047; wounded, 445. Total of killed and wounded, 1492.

HARTFORD, July 10.

Extra of a letter from FORT GEORGE (near TICONDEROGA) dated June 29, 1775.

THE reports from the northward are various. It is thought, from the best accounts, that the Canadians will be very reluctant to enter into the service against the colonies, and it is pretty certain that General Carleton has hanged two or three of them for refusing, and speaking to discourage others. So that it is, on the whole, believed, that, through all the stratagems of tyranny, Carleton will draggon a number of the Canadians and Indians into the service, and it is generally believed he is making preparations to come against us; but some think otherwise, and that he is only fortifying at St. John's, to prevent any incursions from us. Doubtless a short time will discover which of these is the truth. We have certain intelligence that Guy Johnson is making all the interest possible to raise the Indians about the lakes, and Oswegatcha, against us.

NEW YORK, July 13.

THE following is the most accurate list of the killed and wounded officers that has hitherto been collected.

Killed. Lieutenant John Brugre, of the 14th regiment; Col. Abercrombie, of the 22d; Lieutenant Bard, of the 35th; Capt. Dutton, of the 38th; Lieutenant Gould, and Lieutenant Hilliard, of the 47th; Major Williams, Capt. Addison, Capt. Davidson, and Capt. Smith, of the 53d; Lieutenant Dalrymple, of the 63d;

Capt. Hodson, and Lieutenant Hale, of the 65th; Capt. George Sherwin, and de-camp to General Howe, of the 67th.
Marines killed: Major Pitcairn, Capt. Johnson, Lieutenant Gardner, Capt. Campbell, Lieutenant Finnie, and Lieutenant Slue.
Wounded: Capt. Balfour, Capt. West, Lieutenant Barrow, and Lieutenant Brown, of the 14th regiment. Major Mitchell, Capt. Harris, Capt. Jackson, Capt. Downes, Capt. Baker, Lieutenant McLintock, and Ensign Balaguier, of the 5th. Capt. Fitzgibbon, Capt. Parsons, Lieutenant Kelly, Lieutenant Hamilton, and Lieutenant Verner, of the 10th. Capt. Otto Bayer, and Capt. Richardson, of the 18th. Capt. Blackney, Lieutenant Beckwith, and Lieutenant Lenthall, of the 23d. Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, Capt. Lynn, and Capt. Drew, of the 35th. Lieutenant Christie, and Lieutenant Myer, of the 38th. Major Spendlove, Lieutenant Robertson, and Dalrymple, of the 43d. Major Smelt, Captain England, Captain Craig, Captain Alcock, Lieutenant Poole England, and Ensign England, of the 47th. Lieutenant Crawford, and Lieutenant Thompson, of the 52d. Lieutenant Haynes, of the 59th. Capt. Stopford, and Capt. Follett, of the 63d. Major Butler, Capt. Sinclair, Lieutenant Paxton, and Lieutenant Smith, of the 65th.

Royal Artillery. Captain Huddleston, Capt. Le Moine, Capt. Vans, and Lieutenant Shuttleworth.
Of the Engineers. Mr. Page, and ——— Jordan.
Marines. Capt. Chudleigh, Capt. Avere, Capt. Branton, and Lieutenant Ragg.

Extract of a letter from NORTH CAROLINA, June 7.
“We are much alarmed here with the intentions of Administration, that unless affairs take a turn in our favour very shortly we shall expect the worst efforts of its villainy, that of spiriting up an enemy amongst ourselves, from whose barbarity, if roused, the most dreadful consequences must follow. Our Governor has sent his family to New York, and, being greatly disgusted with the people of Newbern, has taken up his residence in Fort Johnston, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, which he has chosen as a place of retreat from popular complaints. Our brethren in the colonies may be assured that we never shall be bribed, by the benefit of an exclusive trade, to desert the common cause.”

On the 5th inst. General Wooster, and the officers of the Connecticut forces, dined at Samuel Francis's, in the fields, where an elegant entertainment was provided by the members of the New York military club. The day was spent in the utmost harmony, every thing conspiring to please, being all of one mind and one heart. The following loyal toasts were drank. 1. The King, and better counsellors to him. 2. The Hon. Continental Congress. 3. General Washington, and the army under his command. 4. The several Provincial Congresses, and Committees, in the confederated colonies. 5. A speedy union, on constitutional principles, between Great Britain and America. 6. Conquest and laurels to all those heroes who draw their swords in support of freedom. 7. Confusion and disappointment to the friends of despotism and the enemies of America. 8. May the disgrace of the rebels against the constitution be as conspicuous as that of the rebels against the House of Hanover. 9. All those worthies in both Houses of Parliament, who stood forth advocates for America and the rights of mankind. 10. The Lord Mayor and worthy citizens of London. 11. The glorious memory of King William. 12. The immortal memory of Hampden, Sidney, Warren, and every patriot who bled in defence of liberty. 13. May the enemies of America be turned into *saltpetre*, and go off in *hot blasts*. 14. May Great Britain see her error, before America ceases in affection. 15. May America ever be the dread and scourge of tyrants. 16. The daughters of America, in the arms of their brave defenders only. 17. Death and jack-boots before dishonour and wooden shoes. 18. The glorious 19th of April, when the brave Americans convinced General Gage, and the friends of tyranny, that they dare fight, and conquer also.

The following six regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation from Ireland for Boston: The 17th, commanded by General Monckton; the 27th, by Col. Maffey; the 28th, by Lord Townshend; 42d, or royal Highlanders, by Lord John Murray; 46th, by Col. Vaughan; and 55th, by Lord Cavan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, July 10, 1775.
SINCE my last, arrived Capt. Harriot, from Newfoundland, who says, that he understood by a vessel that arrived from England in 21 days, that the two vessels dispatched with an account of the battle at Lexington, were both arrived, and that the provincial vessel arrived one day before that dispatched by Gage.”
July 12. Last Sunday evening Major Skene and Mr. Lundy (once a Lieutenant in the army) arrived at General Wooster's camp, near the city of New York, when, after refreshing themselves, they were conducted to the General's quarters, at the house of Mr. Heron (formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Highlanders) where they were treated with great civility and respect; but on Monday Mr. Lundy made his escape through a back door, got on board the Asia man of war, and afterwards went on board a transport bound for Boston, in which he failed on Tuesday morning. He was assisted in his escape by Heron, who was taken into custody, and is sent prisoner to Hartford in Connecticut, along with the Major.

July 15. It is said a man of war is arrived in the Delaware, but of what force is uncertain.
To our Friends and Brethren of the several meetings in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Dear Friends.
THE afflictions and distresses attending the inhabitants of the Massachusetts, and other parts of New England, have often engaged our pity and commiseration, with a desire to be instrumental for their relief, as favourable opportunities should offer; and having received more particular information, since the yearly meeting held last month at Rhode Island, than we before had of the situation of our brethren and others in those parts; since which the defolations of war have greatly increased. We are incited by a spirit of sympathy and christian tenderness, to recommend to your serious and benevolent consideration, the sorrowful calamities now prevailing among those people, earnestly desiring that we may encourage each other freely to contribute to the relief of the necessitous of every religious denomination; to promote which we have agreed upon, and herewith sent you printed subscription papers, requesting that some suitable active Friends may be appointed in each of your monthly and preparative meetings, to apply for the donations of Friends, for this charitable purpose; and that the money subscribed may be collected, and, with convenient speed, paid into the hands of JOHN REYNELL, of Philadelphia, or SAMUEL SMITH, of Burlington, Treasurer of our yearly meeting.

The yearly meeting at Rhode Island, before mentioned, have appointed a committee of twenty six Friends, from the several quarterly meetings in New England, who are to meet together at least once a month, in order to assist each other in inspecting and considering the state of those who are distressed; and they appear to us the most suitable persons to receive our contributions for their relief. With this committee we propose to keep up a correspondence, and to unite our endeavours with theirs, that the benevolence raised may be distributed in the most seasonable and effectual manner, for the benefit of those who are, or may be, reduced to necessitous circumstances in this time of public calamity.

We therefore desire that Friends may be liberal, according to their circumstances, and speedy in their contributions, and are your loving friends.

Signed in and on behalf of our meeting for sufferings, held in Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the 6th day of the 7th month, 1775.

JOHN PEMBERTON, Clerk.

An easy method to extract NITRE out of nitrous earth and stones, with the purification of SALTPETRE.

TAKE any quantity of nitrous earths or stones, reduce them to powder, and therewith mix a third part of the ashes of green wood and quick-lime. Put this mixture into a barrel, or vat; and pour on it hot water, to about twice the weight of the whole mass. Let it stand thus for 24 hours, stirring it from time to time with a stick; then filter the liquor through brown paper, or pass it through a flannel bag, till it come clear: It will then have a yellowish colour. Boil this liquor, and evaporate till you perceive that a drop of it let fall on any cold body coagulates; then stop the evaporation, and set your liquor in a cool place: In the space of 24 hours crystals will be formed in it, the figure of which is that of an hexagonal prism, having its opposite planes generally equal, and terminated at each extremity by a pyramid of the same number of sides; these crystals will be of a brownish colour, and deflagrate in a live coal. Decant the liquor from these crystals; mix it with twice its weight of hot water; evaporate and crystallize as before; repeat the same operation till the liquor will yield no more crystals; it will then be very thick, and goes by the name of MOTHER OF NITRE.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 29.

WE hear from Richmond, that the Convention of this colony, now sitting there, has prohibited the exportation of grain, and provisions of all kinds, after the 5th of August next; also that it is resolved upon to embody 3000 men, exclusive of officers, and three troops of horse, to be stationed in the lower end of the colony, and that between 4 and 500 more are to be raised and quartered at the different forts on the frontiers. Companies of minute-men are likewise to be raised in each county; they are to be trained to the military exercise, will be allowed full pay when on duty, and are to be called out on any emergency.

It was reported, a few days ago, that an engagement had happened on the 5th instant, near Boston, between the provincial and ministerial troops, wherein the latter were totally defeated, and General Gage taken prisoner. As expresses are daily arriving at Philadelphia, from the northward, and the last papers from thence, of the 15th, mention nothing of it, there is the greatest reason to believe the report is not well founded.

Sixty young Gentlemen are to be sent from this Colony to serve as cadets in the army near Boston, under command of General Washington, agreeable to recommendation of the General Congress.

Information having been received, that a man of war's people carried off a sum of money from the custom-house at Hampton, amounting to upwards of 900l. a party of volunteers in this city went and secured the following sums of public money, viz. 360l. in the Receiver and Auditor General's offices, 314l. 14s. post-office money, and about 1000l. in the naval-office of the upper district of James river.

Last Friday died at Richmond, Col. ROBERT BOLLING, of Buckingham.

To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN, Urbanna, July 24, 1775.
THAT our much injured characters may appear in the clearest light, I beg you will be pleased to insert the following in your next, which must undoubtedly open the eyes of every one, however prejudiced they might have been before.

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE LORIMER.

MIDDLESEX, to wit.

THIS day WILLIAM HUDGIN came before me, and made oath, on the Holy Evangelists, that JOHN PARSONS never had his consent to advertise, that James Mills and company had landed any goods from the ship London, Moses Robertson; so far from it, he now deposes, that he never saw any thing like goods: All that he told Parsons was, that he saw a flat go out of the creek, but he does not know to what vessel; and further, he deposes, that John Degge was out in the country that night, seven miles, getting spars for the schooner Hannah. And further he saith not.—Certified this 22d of July, 1775.

ROBERT SPRATT.

MIDDLESEX, to wit.

THIS day GABRIEL HUDGIN came before me, and made oath, on the Holy Evangelists, that he was in the town of Urbanna the 27th day of May, when Capt. Moses Robertson's ship lay off that harbour, and that he never saw any goods landed from that ship, or any other, by James Mills and company, or any body else; further, he deposes, that John Degge, that night, was out in the country, getting spars for the schooner Hannah. And further he saith not.—Certified this 22d of July, 1775.

ROBERT SPRATT.

**** DIXON and HUNTER will give the best Price for any Quantity of clean Linen Rags.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICHMOND, July 17, 1775.

THE Subscriber intends for Great Britain immediately. THOMAS BOWEN.

RICHMOND Town, July 26, 1775.

I intend to leave this Colony soon, and return in a few Months.

ANDREW CHALMER.

FALMOUTH, July 19, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. (11) WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF SOUND CHINA and SARSAPARELLA. ALSO A FEW BOXES OF ASSORTED MEDICINES.

Not exceeding 5l. Sterling per Box.

FREDERICKSBURG, } 211 CHARLES MORTIMER, Jun. July 19, 1775.

YORK Town, July 19, 1775.

IF PHILIP MILLES, a Joiner and Cabinet-Maker, who came to Virginia with me in the Year 1773, will apply to Capt. William Anderson, of Hanover, he will find Letters giving him an Account of Something much to his Advantage; but if he be dead, it will be esteemed a Favour if any Person, who may be acquainted therewith, will make it known by a Publication in this Paper. No Expense will accrue to the Informer, as I have desired the Printers to insert such Publication at my Cost. 11 JAMES MILLER.

Just Published—Price one Shilling.

The MANUAL EXERCISE

As ordered by his Majesty in the Year 1764.

WITH

EXPLANATIONS of the Method generally practised at Reviews and Field-Days.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The RULES and ARTICLES ordered by the General Congress, to be attended to, and observed for the better Government of the American Army.

A few REGIMENTAL FIFES

For Sale. Price two Dollars.

Also, just Published, — Price one Shilling,

THE

Sentiments of a Foreigner,

On the Disputes of GREAT BRITAIN with AMERICA.—Translated from the French.

Likewise—Price fifteen Pence,

A SERMON

On the present Situation of AMERICAN Affairs, preached on the 23d of June last, at the Request of the Officers of the THIRD BATTALION of the City of Philadelphia, by WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provost of the College of that City.

JOSHUA xxii. 22.

The Lord God of Gods—the Lord God of Gods—He knoweth, and Israel he shall know—if it be in Rebellion, or in Transgression against the Lord—Save us not this Day.

TO BE SOLD.

For ready Money, at public Auction, at HANOVER Courthouse, on THURSDAY the 3d of AUGUST next, being Court Day,

A TRACT of LAND in the County of Hanover, about four Miles from Hanover Town, on the Road leading from the said Town to Richmond, containing, by Estimation, 140 Acres, more or less, with convenient Buildings thereon, lately in the Possession of Parks Smith, and sold pursuant to a Deed of Trust from the said Smith, made to the Subscriber, to satisfy a Debt due to Adams and Parks.

GEORGE PARKE.

ON Wednesday the 9th of August will be sold, at the late Dwelling-House of Daniel Baxter, deceased, in Williamsburg, to the highest Bidders, one NEGRO WOMAN, and all the personal Estate of said Baxter. Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above five Pounds, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security, to THE ADMINISTRATOR.

All Persons indebted to the said Baxter are requested to make immediate Payment, otherwise to give Bond for what they owe; and those who have Demands against the same are desired to make them known as soon as possible.

TO BE SOLD.

TWO very fine and strong BLOOD BAY HORSES, with long Tails; one 4 Years old, and 15½ Hands high; the other 5, and 14½ Hands high; they go extremely well in Saddle or Harness, for the last of which they have been principally used. —Also three very fine BROOD MARES; one of them is 4 Years old, the others 3, and with Foal by KING HAROLD and DAMON. One of the aged Mares has a FILLY 3 Months old, to be sold with her. Any Person inclined to purchase any of them are desired to apply to Mr. Craig, Saddler in Williamsburg, Nothing but Cash can be taken, as they are to be sold extremely cheap.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of Chesterfield, three Negro Men, one of them a small Fellow, named PHIL, belonging to Mr. John Binford of Charles City; another named EMPEROR, belonging to Mr. John West of King William; the other named DANIEL, belonging to Mr. Nicholas George of Middlesex. Their Clothing is such as Plantation Negroes commonly wear. The Owners are desired to prove their Properties, pay Charges, and take them away. JAMES BALL, Gaoler.

Three Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, about the first of June last, a likely Virginia born Negro Man named BILLY, about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has a Variety of Clothes, is very sensible, and by Trade a Shoemaker. I have heard of him in the Neighbourhood of Williamsburg. JOHN WALKER.

ALBEMARLE, July 24, 1775.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in Albemarle, about the 25th of May last, a likely high blooded yellow bay HORSE, 3 Years old, about 14 Hands and an Inch high, neither docked, branded, nor broke. I expect he is in Lancaster or Hanover, and will give 30s. Reward for him. JOHN WALKER.

JULY 26, 1775.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Mr. Skelton's, in Hanover, on the Night of the 16th Instant, a BLACK HORSE, 5 Years old, about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, not branded, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a small hard Lump on one of his short Ribs, on the near Side, occasioned, I believe, by a Hurt with a Saddle, he has been rowelled in the Breast, but I do not know whether the Scar is perceivable or not; paces, trots, and gallops well, and goes a little lame when he first sets off. Whoever will deliver him to me, in New Kent, shall have 30s. Reward. (2) LEWIS WEBB.

POETS CORNER.

NANSEMOND, July 3, 1775.

A NEW SONG on the present critical times, by J. W. HEWLINGS, to the tune of "Hearts of Oak."

COME rouse up my lads, and join in this great cause,
In defence of your liberty, your property, and laws!
'Tis to honour we call you, stand up for your right,
And ne'er let our foes say we are put to the flight.

For so just is our cause, and so valiant our men,
We always are ready, steady boys, steady;
We'll fight for our freedom again and again.

The Scotch politicians have laid a deep scheme,
By invading America to bring Charlie in;
And if the Scotch mist's not remov'd from the Throne,
The Crown's not worth wearing, the kingdom's undone.

For so just is our cause, &c.

The Placemen and Commoners have taken a bribe
To betray their own country, and the empire beside;
And though the colonies stand condemn'd by some,
There are no rebels here, but are traitors at home.

For so just is our cause, &c.

The arbitrary Minister he acts as he pleases,
He wounds our constitution, and breaks through our laws;
His troops they are landed, his ships they are moor'd,
But boys all stand together, they will fall by the sword.

For so just is our cause, &c.

The great magna charta is wounded severe;
By accounts from the Doctors, 'tis almost past cure.
Let's defend it with the sword, or die with the braves,
For we had better die in freedom than live and be slaves.

For so just is our cause, &c.

They tax us contrary to reason and right,
Expecting that we are not able to fight;
But to draw their troops home I do think would be best,
For Providence always defends the oppress'd.

For so just is our cause, &c.

The valiant Bostonians have entered the field,
And declare they will fall there before they will yield:
A noble example! In them we'll confide,
We'll march to their town, and stand or fall by their side.

For so just is our cause, &c.

An Union through the colonies will ever remain,
And ministerial taxation will be but in vain;
For we all are resolved to die or be free:
So they may repeal the acts, for repeal'd they must be.

For so just is our cause, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 29, 1779.

ALL Persons who have any Demands
against the Estate of *Matthew Moody*,
deceased, are to make them known immediately;
and those indebted to his Estate
are requested to make Payment to the Sub-
scriber, who is empowered to settle the
said Estate. (2) WILLIAM RUSSELL.

To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM a Man who has spent some Part of my Life between the Barracks and Camp, therefore have contracted a natural Love for Military Parade. To indulge my Foible, I went the other Day to see one of your Independent Companies go through the *Prussian* Exercise, as they called it; when, behold, all that I saw was their forming six deep, by the Rear Half Files facing to the Right about, and marching eighteen Paces to the Rear. This, with rest, order, open your Files to the Right and Left, with the slow Parade Motions of prime and load, was (as I understood) to constitute the Whole, and you may call it *Prussian* Exercise if you please; but, if I have any Judgment, it is mere Burlesque on all Exercise. Upon inquiry, why the regular *Prussian* Discipline was not adopted, I was told, by the Man that was to teach them, that he could not tell off a Battalion; that is, he could not put them through their Firings. If this be the Case, as I have great Reason to believe it is (not only so with that Company, but many others in the Colony) that many why pretend to teach the *Prussian* Exercise never saw a Battalion told off in their Lives, according to the *Prussian* Method of firing, and, if they did, their low Stations in the Ranks rendered it impossible for them ever to know any Thing but what belonged to their own Sub or Grand Division: If so, what must those Companies propose to themselves by the Mode of Exercise they have adopted, in Case of Emergency. Each Company might be formed into a Battalion, and to lead a Body of brave men, with such counterfeited Discipline, to face a disciplined Enemy, would, in my Opinion, be downright Murder. Let us not plume ourselves with this Conceit, that we shall always have the Bush to fight behind; for, in the different Services of war in this Country, there will be Places to be guarded or forced, Bridges to be crossed or defended, Trenches to be guarded or stormed, Streets to be cleared, and Sometimes Squares to be formed; in all which Cases bushing it would be of little or no Use; and to send undisciplined troops on such Service would be absurd indeed. The native Courage of the Americans, and their Knowledge of the Woods, with an early Use of Fire-Arms, has rendered them superior in the Woods to any Troops in Europe; and, if under regular Discipline, might be as famous in the Field. But it may be observed, and said, we want Men of Knowledge in such Cases to instruct us. First clear yourselves of those Caterpillars that poison the Military Blossoms of your first Endeavours, and leave only a smoky Webful of Excrements behind. Next, advise those bookish Theorists to lay by their Christ-Cross-Row; for he that learns the Trade of War by Book will find himself to seek when on actual Service. Then give proper Encouragement to Men of Abilities (for such there are amongst ye) who may lay a Foundation for ye that may make ye one Day or other become as great in Arms as *Rome* of old. Knowing I must rise or fall with this Country in the general Struggle for Liberty, were I to lie dormant on the Occasion, I should count myself highly culpable; for the gracious Acceptance of the poor Widow's Offering emboldens me to call in my Mite. My Station when in the Army in Europe, last War, rendered it necessary for me to be thoroughly acquainted with all Parts of the *Prussian* Infantry and Artillery Exercise; I therefore freely offer my poor Service to the Public. Those Gentlemen who choose to employ me may hear of me by directing a Line to the Care of Mr. *Edmund Day* of Southampton, or Mr. *Elijah Copeland* of Nansemond County, for
The Public's humble Servant,
ROBERT WASHINGTON.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, the 16th Instant (July) two Servant Men, viz. *JOHN STAUNTON*, an Englishman, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with short dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and striped and Check Trousers. — *ANDREW M'GILL*, a Scotchman, by Trade a Blacksmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears short dark Hair, of a swarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and striped and Check Trousers. — I imagine they will endeavour to pass for Sailors, as from the ships of war. I will give 3l. if taken within fifteen Miles of *Williamsburg*, or 5l. if at a greater Distance, for each, and delivered to me in this city.
JOHN SHIPHARD.

PETERSBURG, July 15, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony

soon. (11) DAVID FERGUSSON, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *King George*, a RED COW, marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear. Posted, and appraised to 40s. (11) FRANCIS CONWAY.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 22, 1775.

WHEREAS we the SUBSCRIBERS, Executors of the Estate of *John Turner*, deceased, being duly empowered to act, have thought proper to discharge Mr. *George Reid*, who, for sixteen Months past, has had the Management of the said *Turner's* Business, and settling the late Partnership of *Allan and Turner*: This is to inform the Public that *William Turner* is appointed to settle the said Estates, and that he alone is fully authorized to settle every Transaction relative thereto. All Persons indebted to the said Concern are requested to make speedy Payment, as the Debts have been long due, and their Creditors in *Britain*, and Mr. *Allan's* Heirs, are very solicitous for Remittances.
WILLIAM PEARSON, } Ex'rs.
WILLIAM TURNER, }

HAMPTON, June 20, 1775.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public that the KING'S ARMS TAVERN of this Place, formerly kept by her late Husband, *William M'CAA*, deceased, is still continued open by her; and, further, to assure any Gentlemen disposed to favour her with their Custom, that they may depend upon her utmost Endeavours to keep the House in the best Manner.
SARAH M'CAA.
Proper Accommodations will be provided for Horses, and Gentlemen may rely upon their being taken due Care of.

NORTHUMBERLAND, June 19, 1775.

WHEREAS, on or about the 30th of March last, I purchased Half of a Vessel of Mr. *Joseph Hester*, for which I paid 12l. 10s. immediately, and gave my Bond for the further Sum of 12l. 10s. payable to the said *Joseph Hester* on or before the 30th Day of August next; I hereby forewarn all Persons from taking any Assignment of the said Bond, as I am determined not to pay it, the Vessel not being agreeable to Bargain, &c.
RICHARD NUTT.

W A N T E D,

A SOBER Man, well acquainted with Book-Keeping, and the Management of a Store. Such a Person, well recommended, will meet with Encouragement by applying to the Subscriber, in *Prince's Anne*.
ANTHONY WALKER.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 3, 1775.

STOLEN out of my House, between the 20th and 28th of March last, one three Pint SILVER TANKARD, and one Pint CAN, marked M E, which I have the greatest Reason to believe were taken and conveyed away by a Negro Man Slave belonging to *Edmund Taylor*, Esq; of *Mecklenburg*, he being in my Neighbourhood about that Time. Whoever delivers me the said Plate, or gives me such Intelligence that I get them again, shall be handsomely rewarded by
JAMES RIDLEY.

FOR CHARTER,
A NEW BRIGANTINE,

that will carry three Hundred Hogheads, or nine Thousand Bushels, and will be ready to receive a Cargo in ten Days. For Terms apply to
JAMES ARCHDEACON.
NORFOLK, July 14, 1775.

URBANNA, June 26, 1775.

WENT away from the Subscriber, on the 14th instant, a well set black Fellow, commonly known by the Name of *BILLY BARBER*, about 30 or 32 Years of Age, and 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high. This Fellow is well known over most of this Colony, as he has attended several Gentlemen whose Business obliged them a good Deal from Home, particularly the late Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* of *Portsmouth*. He has, I am told, a Wife at *Norfolk*, another at *Hampton*, and a third at this Place; it is probable he may be about the two first mentioned Places. Any Person who will deliver him to me, at *Urbanna*, shall have a Reward of 5l. current Money; and I hereby forewarn all Persons (particularly a certain *Locket Collier*, near *Hampton*, whose Property he is) from harbouring or concealing the said Slave, as I will, at a future Day, most assuredly prosecute him or them to the utmost Extent of the Law.
BENNETT BROWNE.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *King George*, near *Leeds Town*, the 24th of June last, a Negro Man named *CHARLES*, a stout, likely, well made Fellow, has had a Hurt in his left Knee some Years ago, which at Times is very sore; his left Leg is much larger than the other, and has Scars on it, by being often cut by the Doctor. Whoever secures him so that I may get him again shall have 20s. besides what the Law allows.
JOHN WASHINGTON.

TAPPAHANNOCK (Essex County) July 10, 1775.

I intend for Great Britain immediately.
JAMES GORDON.

BLANDFORD, JULY 6, 1775.

THE Subscriber has a few CASKS of SHOES, about 30l. Sterling Worth each, imported last Fall, in the *JEAN*, Capt. *RITCHIE*, which he will dispose of at a low Advance for ready Money, or short Credit. (4) JOHN GREEN.

THE Subscriber being very desirous of getting out of Debt, without any Dependence on his ungrateful Debtors, proposes to sell the pleasant and healthy Seat of *HUNTINGTOUR*, near *Appamattox River*, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 Acres of good Land, which produces fine Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, &c. The Houses are new, and the best I have seen in the county; a larger and better Garden I believe is not in the Colony, and on this Land are several Hundred Fruit Trees of the best Kind, many of which were brought by water to *Richmond Town* above 80 Miles. On this Tract of Land is a large Proportion of exceeding fine Meadow Land, with a Fish Pond within three Hundred Yards of the Dwelling-House, stored with various Kinds of fine Fish, sufficient for the Use of a Family the Year round. In this Neighbourhood is Plenty of excellent Venison. The Air is so pure that I never knew an Instance of any Person having the Ague and Fever at *Huntingtour*. I have travelled through the most Parts of *Virginia*, and I have not seen any Part that I would so willingly reside in as this Neighbourhood. If I sell this Place, I shall live on the Part of this Tract of Land which has been advertised for some Time past. I make no Doubt but *Appamattox River* will be soon cleared, and then Wheat will be carried as far as *Col. Banister's* Mill, near *Petersburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per Bushel. I made at this Place 100 Gallons of rich Wine in 1772, and last Year (if it had not been for the Frost) I could have made 5 or 600 Gallons, which Quantity I expect to make this Year.

HUNTINGTOUR would be a pleasant and safe Place for a Gentleman of Fortune to retreat to in the Horrors of a civil War, or in the sickly Months of many Parts of the Lowlands.

"What is Honour, Grandeur, and Wealth?"

"All fleeting, Nothing's without Health!"

I hope any Gentlemen inclinable to purchase will visit the Premises this Summer. — I will also sell, very cheap (that is, for about Half the Value) the Tract of rich LAND I have advertised in *Albemarle* for some Time past.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

HANOVER, July 6, 1775.

I INTEND to England, and have appointed Mr. *George Pottie* to be my Attorney during my Absence.
GEORGE BRAIKENRIDGE.

ALEXANDRIA, June 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, two indentured Servants named *ROBERT SHAW* and *ANDREW INGLES*, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearskin Jacket lined with Plaid, Osnabrug Trousers, old Shoes, and Half worn Castor Hats. Their Bundles consist, as it is supposed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Osnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a swarthy Complexion, dark short frizzled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has short straight Hair, swarthy and long featured, has a Scar over his right Eye, his right Leg is sore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*. — *THOMAS WALSOM*, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddish down Look, brown straight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one striped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue spotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and some other Things which cannot be described. — *WILLIAM LEE*, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Nose, speaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glass Eye, and white Breast and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and answers to the Name of *Turk*. The said *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be described. Whoever takes up, and secures the said Servants, shall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by
JAMES KIRK.
ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

(tf—13s.)

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in

Blandford, on the 4th of March last, a dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, cat-hamm'd, paces naturally, has some Saddle Spots on the near Side, and branded WK, or WR, on the near Shoulder and Buttock. Also a small forel Filly went away with her, two Years old this Spring, had a Snip on the right Nostril, but neither docked nor branded. They were seen on *Rowanby*, and are imagined to have gone towards *Walker's Mill*, on *Nottoway*, or *Hick's Ford*, on *Meherin*. — Whoever will bring the said Mares to me shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble.
(tf) DAVID BLACK.

TO BE RENTED,

A large Dwelling-House
In *RICHMOND TOWN*,

40 Feet by 20, with two rooms below and two above, a Garden newly pailed in, a Kitchen, and all other Outhouses necessary for a Family. The Situation is as pleasant as any in Town. The Terms may be known by applying to the Printers hereof, or to the Subscriber, in said Town.

(tf)

GABRIEL GALT.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thousand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline County*, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subscriber.
(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline County*, contiguous to *Mat-tapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armistead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (11)

For SALE, and very CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline County*, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-House 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouses quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Forest Place whatever. I will give Credit till next Christmas, when Possession may be had.
(tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.